

SKILL TRAINING FOR GIRL CHILD LABOUR

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Girl child labour problem is complex for Indian society specially for Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan which are called BIMARU states. Girl child works at different houses as well as at her own house. She is treated as an item in traditional family like joint family. BIMARU states are state of agriculturist. About 75% depend upon agriculture, therefore, girls are treated as liabilities, not assets. In male dominated society, girls are always exploited due to lack of proper education.

Girls may be trained in different craftsmanship in their houses such as zari and zardozi. Zari means crafting gorgeous design on cloth with the help of golden and silver strings. In zari crafts designs are drawn with the help of golden and silver strings only. Banarsi sarees are the best example of zari craft. In zardozi crafts, gems and precious stones are also decorated along with the strings. Zardozi products of Bareilly are famous all over the world. In modern times, expensive gems and stones are replaced by artificial pearls and other decorative articles. Artificial gold strings are used to reduce the costs. Sitara (Tikki), moti, glasspipes, coloured stones, mirrors, kasaks etc. are used to decorate the designs. Most commonly used cloth is shiffon due to its stiffness and fluorescence quality. The industrial development of zari-zardozi craftsmanship is purely on inheritance basis. The industry is situated in the Muslim dominated area. In urban area persons live in mohallah or gali. Narrow roads and double storeyed buildings are its chief characteristics. Many lanes don't get adequate sunlight. This leads to unhygienic living condition. Women and children constitute a major part of workers among craftsmen. Housewives practice it during their spare time. Children do the work like printing of designs and packaging etc. Child labour

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is banned by the government, but one finds children working in the karkhanas in large numbers.

There should be public intervention to eliminate child labour and to have the provision of free, compulsory and good-quality schooling for all children. This is the most essential plank of any effective strategy. This is just one of the reasons why it is so important to ensure the adoption of a 'right to education' law that ensures universal schooling without exceptions. It is also necessary to make legislation effective in terms of allocating sufficient public resources for this and making a community control over it. Adequate teacher training should be provided for good quality schooling for all children. For ensuring free elementary education to all children between the age of six years and fourteen years, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government launched the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2001 and brought a constitutional amendment in 2002 making elementary education a fundamental right.